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bright uniforms, bayonets glistening in the sunlight; mighty battleships, masts manned, guns grim and threatening. Sometimes he saw the picture of a wounded soldier, bloody bandage on his brow, but in a graceful attitude, a look of exaltation on his face, and below his inspiring farewell message.

And when he reached the higher grades of school the boy was again subjected to stronger impressions of the same kind. Again he heard and read glorifications of military leaders, detailed accounts of campaigns and battles, and became imbued more and more with admiration for skill and strategy in man-killing. War was shown to him as a mighty game, from which the brave and strong, the wise and skillful, emerge triumphant, applauded. In many schools military organization and drill, fostered and carried on by school authorities, served to translate ideas and impressions into actual experiences.

The child is father to the man. What wonder, then, these boys grew into manhood with such ideas almost ineradicably impressed on their minds? What wonder that when they are men they are so ready to volunteer and enthusiastically advocate war on the slightest provocation? It would be extraordinary if they acted otherwise with the training they have received.

And now imagine that another course of procedure were followed in educating the young, and that we attempted to mould them quite differently. Suppose we accustomed our children to associate guns and swords with the idea of man-killing; not a man in the abstract, but some definite, real man—father, brother, uncle, cousin, playmate. Suppose weapons of war were placed by them in the same category as poison, fire, disease—possible means of causing the death of a loved one. Suppose we referred to armies and navies as dreadful evils, sometimes necessary, it is true, but as horrors of whose existence humanity is ashamed and for whose final extermination all are hoping and striving.

Suppose wars and battles were studied by our children as events affecting concretely the lives of untold numbers—women made widows, children orphans, families homeless—not men, women, and children in the abstract, but possibly themselves, their mothers, their fathers. Suppose we told them of the numberless men lying on the battlefields, crushed, bleeding, under rolling wheels of heavy artillery, under feet of marching soldiers, under hoofs of galloping horses. Suppose they were shown survivors returning to their homes maimed, disfigured, shattered, wrecks of their former selves, and ruins of cities shelled and destroyed, the inhabitants left penniless, shelterless, hopeless.

Suppose we showed them pictures of ruins and battlefields strewn with mutilated bodies, agonies indescribable on the faces of the dead and dying. Suppose throughout their school life children were to be shown war in its awful reality, its sordidness and brutality, and not idealized, softened, sentimentalized. Suppose they were told the truth, instead of the monstrous lies to which they are accustomed.

Do you suppose that if taught thus they would become advocates of militarism, lovers of war?

There must be a thorough and complete change in all of our school work that is related to war. We must pursue some such methods as suggested here if we want to feel in any degree assured that when our boys become

men they will not allow themselves to be carried away by jingoistic appeals of self-seeking demagogues, but will ponder long and deeply before assenting to war and all it means.

Too horrible for the little ones? They must be spared such awful things? Yes, but how about the actual horrors of war? Is not the end to be accomplished well worth the price? And then we are constantly employing similar methods in attempting to prepare our children for life. We are continually warning them of dangers that result from improper use of fire, poison, narcotics, alcohol; we paint as vividly as we can the consequences of lying, stealing, and other vices; similarly do we attempt to prevent disease and disease spreading. Do not the results justify the means? No, the truth must be told to children, if necessary, if the world is to be made better and happier.

You want to abolish war? Then begin with the children.

Book Reviews.

WAR AND OTHER ESSAYS. By the late Prof. William Graham Sumner. Edited, with introduction, by Albert Galloway Keller. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913. 381 pp. Price, \$2.25 net.

Professor William Graham Sumner was for nearly forty years professor of political and social science at Yale University, an authority in his chosen field, and a commanding personality among his students because of his splendid character, as well as his marvelous mind. The introduction to the volume is a charming interpretation of the man by his friend, co-worker, and successor, Professor Keller. The essays and lectures were first published in 1911 and reprinted in 1913. The address on "War," which gives title to the book, was delivered in 1903. Professor Sumner takes as his text the familiar argument that war is necessary and a good thing, and that we ought therefore to have war occasionally. He proceeds to show just what war has and has not done for human welfare. He traces the origin of treaties, the development of the peace element, beginning with the house peace and enlarging to the peace group, within which there is no fighting. Following these "peace institutions" into higher civilization, we get a larger peace group of States, uniting under international law, gradually developing and enlarging as rational and moral methods take the place of force. The United States is a larger peace group of confederated States.

In the face of the present European war the following sentences of the author read like a prophecy:

"There is only one limit possible to the war preparations of a modern European state; that is, the last man and the last dollar it can control. What will come of the mixture of sentimental social philosophy and warlike policy? There is only one thing rationally to be expected, and that is a frightful effusion of blood in revolution and war during the century now opening."

Of the other sixteen essays which are contained in this volume, there are three which deal especially with imperialism, which was such a vital issue in the years from 1896 to 1900. "The Fallacy of Territorial Extension," "The Conquest of the United States by Spain," and "The Predominant Issue" show how fatal to our political system would be the adoption of such a policy.

One other of the lectures deserves special mention: "The Proposed Dual Organization of Mankind"—a discussion of the Monroe Doctrine. This doctrine, he states, is really an attempt on the part of the United States to define the rights of other nations. To realize it would be to organize the world into a dual system, one part to be ruled by Europe, one by the United States. This is neither rational nor practicable. What is to be is a union of nations in a world family, whose rights and duties to each other are embodied in a code of international law. Any doctrine not consistent with this idea of the inter-relation of parts of the human race will ultimately have to be set aside.

EARTH HUNGER AND OTHER ESSAYS. By the late Prof. William Graham Sumner. Edited by Albert G. Keller. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913. 377 pp. Price, \$2.25 net.

This volume is a second collection of the essays and addresses of Professor Sumner. "Earth Hunger, or the Philosophy of Landgrabbing," was first delivered in 1896. It is a characteristic exposition of Professor Sumner's theories regarding expansion, colonization, the Monroe Doctrine, and the like. There are several short essays on Liberty and Democracy, besides a number dealing more purely with sociological problems.

THE CHURCH'S OPPORTUNITY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. By Henry T. Hodgkin. London: Headley Brothers. 15 pp. Price, twopence.

Mr. Hodgkin takes as his text for this telling little pamphlet this sentence from Mr. Wells: "The European catastrophe is the tragedy of the weak though righteous Christian will." He shows how far short the church has come in teaching the world that there is a better way, and in making the world believe in the good faith and good will of other men of other nations. The church must counteract the virile philosophy of the Bernhardis of England and Germany by something more virile. This war is giving her the most wonderful opportunity of guiding the world into the highest ideals of the brotherhood of man. Never before was there such a demonstration of the brutal diabolism of the great war curse. The church must have a clear conception of her function—loyalty to the whole world as opposed to family, tribe, or nation. The world must look to the church for relief from the material burden of militarism, and as the church believes in the eventual conquering of goodness and gentleness, now is the time for her to speak. Through many difficulties the church has come triumphant; let her triumph now in calling the church universally to unite in a universal prayer more effective than the skill of so-called diplomats and statesmen. The door of opportunity is open, and it is for the church fearlessly to enter into the kingdom of faith, hope, and love, not to be afraid to be called dreamer, knowing that on her side is the Prince of Peace.

"Dreamers of dreams!" we take the taunt with gladness,
Knowing that God, beyond the years you see,
Hath wrought the dreams that count with you for madness,
Into the substance of the life to be.

WAR AND INSURANCE. By Josiah Royce. New York: Macmillan Company, 1914. 96 pp. Price, \$1.00.

Although written by a philosopher, this little book claims not to be philosophical, but practical. After

defining the theory of insurance and explaining that efforts for international peace by judicial means, by banking agencies, and by other forces have been partially useful and frequently "disappointing," the author states that "no adequate effort has yet been made to further the cause of peace through the deliberate application of the form of the insurer's community to international business." The thesis of the book is "that whenever insurance of the nations, by the nations, and for the nations begins, it will thenceforth never vanish from the earth, but will begin to make visible to us the holy city of the community of all mankind," and the claim is made that a long step will be taken toward the much desired brotherhood of man by applying "to international relations, gradually and progressively, that principle of insurance which has been found so unexpectedly fruitful and peaceful and powerful and unifying in the life and in the social relations of individual men."

While the thesis seems admirable, the great question is, of course, Will it work? In view of what is going on in Europe today, it would seem that the world will have to move forward for some time yet before the plan could be put into effect. Nevertheless the scheme is intensely interesting, and one dare not say that some day it may not be the means of establishing the reign of peace.

J. M. S.

DAS SEEKRIEGSRECHT. By Dr. Hans Wehberg. A special number of Vol. IV of the *Handbuch des Völkerrechts*, edited by Dr. Fritz Stier-Somlo, of Cologne. Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer, 1915. 456 pp. Price, 16 marks.

This scholarly discussion of the laws of naval warfare from the pen of Dr. Hans Wehberg, of Düsseldorf, is a timely and comprehensive presentation of a subject that is now claiming the attention of internationalists everywhere. Among the topics to which special attention is given are the fundamental principles of the laws of naval warfare, the evolution of these laws, capture at sea, contraband, mines, bombardment of unfortified towns, rights of blockade, and the care of the wounded, etc. The work also considers the rights of neutrals in detail. In a concluding chapter the author points out the latest measures taken by England against German commerce, and closes with several pages on the London declaration. This is the most complete work that has appeared in the German language in the last decade on the subject of the laws of naval warfare, and will be studied with deep interest by international jurists.

VÖLKERRECHTLICHE MONOGRAPHIEN. Published by Dr. Walter Schücking and Dr. Hans Wehberg. Breslau: J. U. Kern's Verlag, 1914.

Three volumes in this series of Monographs on International Law have already been issued: Vol. I. Probleme der internationalen Organisation. By Dr. Rafael Erich, Professor of Law at Helsingfors. Price, 4 marks. Vol. II. Die Geschichte der Pan-Amerikanischen Bewegung. By Dr. Robert Büchi. 189 pp. Price, 6 marks. Vol. III. Die Völkerrechtliche Stellung Ägyptens. By Dr. Ernst Frhr. von Mayer. 168 pp. Price, 5 marks.

In the second volume Dr. Büchi gives the history of the Pan-American movement, in four sections: (a) America and International Law, discussing her en-